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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1924.

## PART I.

### IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

#### REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

#### Establishment of temporary marching camps for cattle.

**READ** Paragraphs 8 and 9 of G.O. No. 49-63-D, dated 26th December 1923, sanctioning certain arrangements for the supply of fodder in affected areas and placing a grant of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purpose and requesting him to submit detailed estimate at an early date.

2. Letter No. C. 973-H & C, dated 25th December 1923 from the Director of Agriculture, in Mysore, submitting proposals as to how the sum of Rs. 50,000 referred to above would be spent and outlining the scheme in detail.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. 156-214-DIS 1923-6, DATED 10TH JANUARY 1924.

The Director of Agriculture has made the following proposals:

1. The establishment of temporary marching camps at intervals of 15 to 20 miles on certain routes leading to the malnad from the affected maidan tracts, as also a Central Camp at Lakkavalli to which cattle would be admitted under certain definite restrictions to ensure that only animals of real agricultural value will be taken. This is estimated to cost of Rs. 11,000 exclusive of the cost of hay.

2. The charge of a flat rate of 2 annas per head of cattle stopping in marching camps.

3. The establishment of a temporary stack-yard and quarters for staff at Maddur in connection with the storing of paddy straw at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

4. Sale of the paddy straw stocked at this centre at something less than the cost price, if necessary.

5. The establishment of an experimental cattle feeding camp at Maddagiri at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.

6. The utilization of the normal staff of the department on this special work and the entertainment of the temporary establishment noted in the margin for the district work and preparation of accounts at a total cost of Rs. 3,000 including travelling allowance and contingencies.

7. The Director also proposes that arrangements should be made to post two police constables at each of the camps and a Medical Officer at or near the permanent camp and that the Revenue Officers should be instructed to give all necessary help in securing labour.

8. The allotment of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be utilised as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Temporary fodder camps	11,000
2. Stack-yard at Maddur	2,000
3. Staff and travelling allowance	3,000
4. Purchase of paddy straw	33,000
5. Test camp at Maddagiri	1,000
Total	50,000

in modification of para 9 of Government Order dated 26th December 1923.

9. Government are pleased to sanction the above proposals except the sale of paddy straw at less than cost price, and the expenditure on the stack-yard at Maddur. In respect of the latter, Government observe that as the major portion of the straw will be transported to Bangalore or Yesvantpur and Gribidnur as subsequently reported by the Director and as the Somanahalli Travellers Bungalow has already been placed at the disposal of the Director in Government Order No. 87-90—Dis. 9-23-2, dated 2nd January 1924, the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 proposed for a stack-yard at Maddur is unnecessary. As regards the sale of straw below cost price, in view of the fact that the poorer classes can avail themselves of the concessions of buying malnad straw at Rs. 10 per ton in district depots sanctioned in Government Order No. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated 7th December 1923 and can also take their cattle to the malnad where they will be fed free, any further concession is unnecessary. The paddy straw should be sold at cost price including transport charges up to the depots.

10. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to arrange for the posting of two constables for each camp and the Senior Surgeon to arrange for the medical aid that may be necessary for the Central Camp. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to give necessary instructions to the local Revenue Officers to render all necessary assistance to the Agricultural Department within their respective jurisdictions. The Agent, Mysore Railways will afford all possible facilities to the Director of Agriculture for the successful working of the scheme.

11. The Director of Agriculture is requested to submit a report on the working of the experimental feeding camp before the end of the month.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,  
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

#### ANNEXURE

Letter No. C. 973—H. C. of 8923-24 dated the 25th December 1923 from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith the following proposals for meeting the critical situation with regard to the scarcity for fodder in certain taluks of Tumkur, Kolar and other districts which is likely to become extremely acute within the next two months.

The scheme contemplates dealing with the situation along three main lines:—1. Movement of cattle from the affected areas to areas in the semi-Malnad and Malnad where large supplies of fodder are available. 2. Storage of surplus paddy straw from the channel tracts at as convenient a centre as possible from which it can be transported by the raiyats themselves to affected villages. 3. Formation of special camps, where cattle can be fed

upon prickly pear and other low grade fodders mixed with a relatively small amount of hay or straw and concentrated feed. I shall deal with each line of attack separately.

1. Movement of cattle from affected areas on account of the distances from Malnad supplies this can be utilised only for the Tumkur District and for affected taluks in Hassan, Mysore, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. It may be safely presumed that the raiyats of all these districts save Tumkur will move their cattle of their own accord as soon as fodder shortage becomes acute. Even in the case of Tumkur District there is likely to be a spontaneous movement of cattle by raiyats on a fairly large scale from all the taluks except Maddagiri, Kortagere, Sira and Chiknayakanhalli. To induce raiyats from these taluks to move their cattle it is proposed to establish temporary marching camps at intervals of 15 to 20 miles on certain definite routes where fodder and water will be available for the marching animals. These marching camps have in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, the Live Stock Expert and the Deputy Director of Agriculture been provisionally fixed as follows:

1. Tarikere
2. Birur
3. Devanur
4. Arsikere
5. Tiptur
6. Huliya
7. Chiknayakanhalli
8. Kibbanahalli
9. Sira
10. Ankarasandra
11. Nittur
12. Cholenhalli, 1 mile from Maddagiri
13. Agrahara, three miles from Kortagere
14. Tumkur

It is estimated that these Camps can be made to deal with 5 to 6,000 head of cattle. Cattle will be admitted to these Camps under certain definite restrictions which are intended to ensure that only those animals as are of real agricultural value will be taken.

The expenses connected with these Camps and the Camps at Lakkavalli are anticipated to be approximately Rs. 11,000 made up as follows:

Five hundred tons of hay at Rs. 15 a ton for transport	Rs. 7,500
Miscellaneous charges in connection with marching Camps	2,500
Incidental charges in connection with Camp at Lakkavalli	1,000

In connection with the cost of hay, it will be noted that only the transport charges from Tarikere to the respective depots is given. It is presumed that the cost of cutting, baling and transporting to Tarikere will be borne by the Forest Department from the suggested allotment of one lakh of rupees for the purpose of cutting and storing fodder.

This scheme will, it is estimated, allow for the movement of between 5,000 and 6,000 head of cattle. It has been suggested to me by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, that a flat rate of two annas per head of cattle should be charged for each head of cattle going through the Camps. I propose attempting to do this but shall at once drop it if it seems that thereby a serious retradation of movement is likely to result. I am therefore not anticipating any receipts under this head.

It is proposed to move these cattle to the Lakkavalli Forests where it is anticipated the Forest Department will be able to cut and stock some 8,000 tons of hay during the next two months. This stock of fodder will be used to supplement the grazing which is available in very large quantities in this area and to act as a reserve when this grazing is seriously decreased either by fire or by the natural drying up of the fodder in February, March and April. I have gone into this question with the Conservator of Forests and am asking the Live Stock Expert to go over the ground and assist the Forest Department with advice and to see what assistance in the way of labour and implements can and should be made available.

I have also discussed with the Conservator of Forests the question of the employment for raiyats who may go with the cattle. For daily care of the cattle not more than two men per hundred head should be required, but it is anticipated that on an average at least one man per ten head will go. The Conservator of Forests informs me that there will be no difficulty in providing work for the surplus men which will enable them to support themselves as well as the remainder who will have to remain in the charge of the



cattle. It seems therefore unnecessary to provide anything for maintenance of the men. As regards huts, material is locally available and the men will be able to put up shelters for themselves. There seems therefore no necessity for providing funds for this purpose.

I may point out that I anticipate a much greater movement of cattle from the affected taluks than that contemplated above. If the scheme is successful, as I confidently expect it will be, news will come back to the affected villages and people will of their own accord begin to move taking with them small stocks of fodder to keep them going on the way.

With regard to halting camps these will be as far as possible, located in Amrut Mahal kavals and in all cases at places where water supply can be made available.

It is presumed that the Police Department will be able to post two constables at each camp to assist the Agricultural Inspectors in the camps. It will also be necessary for local revenue officers to assist in supplying labour for the digging of wells and putting up temporary huts to house the staff. I have already addressed semi-officially the Agent, Mysore Railways, with regard to the supply of waggons for transport of fodder to the temporary camps. I estimate that we shall require ten waggons a day for two months for the transport of fodder, but as these waggons will be freed at once, not more than 50 wagons altogether would seem to be necessary.

Arrangements will be made to have Veterinary Inspectors available for the care of the animals. It will also be necessary to have a medical officer available at or near the permanent camp and the Medical Department will have to be addressed in this regard.

## 2. Storage of surplus paddy straw.

For assisting the raiyats of affected areas in Kolar and Bangalore Districts, it is proposed to purchase paddy straw in the Channel areas and store it at Maddur which appears to be the most convenient centre for collection and distribution. In connection with this work it will be necessary to make ready a stackyard at Maddur for storing between 1,000 and 2,000 tons of straw. Estimates show that the expenditure in connection with this will amount to about Rs. 2,000 as follows:

	Rs.
1. Fencing of stockyard with barbed wire	1,000
2. Temporary quarters of staff (two Agricultural Inspectors, two Fieldmen and four Watchmen from the Police)	300
3. Equipment such as scales, ladders, etc.	300
4. Stacking charges	250
5. Contingencies	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>

In connection with the purchase, an attempt will be made to enlist the co-operation of leading landholders in the area with a view to keep the purchase price down to a minimum. Steps are being taken to that end already.

For the purchase of paddy straw a sum of Rs. 33,000 will be available out of the Rs. 50,000 which will, I understand, be set apart for the working of the whole scheme. Just what amount can be purchased with this sum, I cannot at present say, but I anticipate that some 2,000 tons can be purchased and stocked.

I propose that this shall be sold at actual cost price but on account of the long distances over which it will have been transported it may be necessary to reduce the price somewhat. It will be safe to estimate a return of Rs. 25,000 in the way of sales out of the sum expended, and I hope we may be able to do better than this.

## 3. Establishment of a Test Camp for the attempted utilization of Prickly Pear.

This camp is proposed purely as an experiment to give us information as to whether much use can be made of what is now a worse than useless plant. Estimates indicate that a Test Camp to deal with 100 cattle can be run for a month for about Rs. 1,000. Another Rs. 1,000 would be required in case we have to purchase cattle for the experiment and I think that should be done. By the end of three weeks we should have been able to form a fairly definite idea as to the feasibility of utilising this fodder on a large scale. If the experiment is successful I shall then send up proposals for large scale operations dealing with several thousand cattle.

With regard to the staff for carrying out these various operations I propose utilising the services of our regular staff of Agricultural Inspectors and others as the work will require too much experience and decision of character to be entrusted to untrained men. This will mean that the regular district work will have to suffer as practically our total strength of Agricultural Inspectors will have to be drafted to this work for two months, at least, while a large number will be required for four months. This means that the

regular work of the Department even in districts where conditions are fairly normal will have to suffer. In order to prevent an absolute stoppage of work, I propose the employment of ten temporary Inspectors at Rs. 40 a month for a period of four months. An additional allotment of Rs. 1,000 for travelling allowance will also be required. Lastly an increase in clerical staff will be required and I propose that two accountants on Rs. 40 each be appointed for the next six months to keep accounts connected with the operations. One of these will be posted to the Deputy Director's Office to look after the paddy straw accounts. An additional sum of Rs. 400 should be provided for contingencies.

The allotment of Rs. 50,000 will thus be utilized as follows:—

	Rs.
For temporary fodder camps	11,000
For construction of stackyard at Maddur	2,000
For Test Camp to experiment with Prickly Pear Fodder	1,000
For staff, T. A., office contingencies, etc.	3,000
For purchase of paddy straw	33,000

Total of Rs. 50,000. Of this sum, I anticipate one half or Rs. 25,000 to be returned to Government from the sale of Paddy Straw and minor realisations. Further expenditure will be recommended only if I am convinced that more funds can be utilized in the short time at our disposal. For instance it will be necessary to increase expenditure very greatly in connection with the Prickly Pear Fodder Camps, should our Test Camp prove successful.

Preliminary steps have already been taken with regard to all these lines of work. As money is required at once to bring them into operations, I have the honor to request the very early orders of Government on my proposals.

#### Estimate for cutting and stacking of grass in the Malnad.

Para 9 of Government Order No. 49-63 dated the 26th December 1923, directing the Conservator of Forests to submit an estimate of cost for cutting and stacking about 2,000 tons of grass in the malnad for being made available to the cattle of the affected maiden tracts.

2. Letter No. 629 dated the 3rd January 1924, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, requesting that a special grant of Rs. 35,000 may be placed at his disposal for the purpose referred to in the Government Order read above.
3. Letter No. R. O. C. 973—H. C. 802—50 of 23-24, dated 3rd January 1924, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, recommending that an advance of one lakh of Rupees may be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests to enable him to cut and stack 6,000 tons of hay in the malnad.

#### ORDER No. 221-32—Dis. 8-23-5, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1924.

The amount required for the supply of 6,000 tons of hay is as follows:—

- (1) 500 tons to be cut, baled and sent out to marching camps at Rs. 20 per ton Rs. 10,000
- (2) 5,500 tons to be cut and kept in the malnad as reserve at Rs. 15 per ton Rs. 82,500
- (3) For fire protection, etc. Rs. 2,500

Total Rs. 95,000. Deducting the sum of Rs. 5,000 already sanctioned for the purpose, an additional sum of Rs. 90,000 is necessary. Government are pleased to sanction the sum as an advance in the first instance, to be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests.

The above supply of hay is meant both for sale and for free issue to cattle that are taken to malnad. The cost incurred in respect of the latter would be in the nature of final expenditure. Government direct that adequate arrangements should be made for adjusting the expenditure finally every month.

3. The expenditure of this large amount will be in small sums in the form of wages for cutting and stacking. If the work is done by departmental agency, (Forest) great care is necessary to exercise proper control over payments. As muster roll payments involve considerable scope for abuse, disbursements should be entrusted to responsible officers to be made on rolls of labourers carefully maintained. If the work is done through contractors, care should be taken to see that proper quantities are delivered before payments are made for them.

4. As the actual cost of delivering a ton of grass cut and baled at Tarikere Railway Station is estimated at Rs. 20 per ton, Government are pleased to direct that the rate at which the hay may be sold at the depots in the districts to which it is supplied shall be at Rs. 20 per ton instead of Rs. 10 per ton as ordered in Government Order No. R. 2582-93 R.M. 11-23-104 dated 7th December 1923. The transport charges from Tarikere to the depots will be borne by Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,  
Offg. Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department.

### Grant of lands containing sandal trees cultivation in for Honnali and Nagar Taluks

Read—

Government Order No. R. 10916-25—Fts. 163-09-16, dated the 27th May 1915, modifying Rule 41A of the Land Revenue Rules so as to permit, in certain specified areas, the grant of land for cultivation without recovering the present value of the bonus on the sandal trees standing thereon, and directing the revised rule to be extended to all the taluks of the Shimoga District except Honnali and Nagar.

2. Representative Assembly subjects Nos. 301 of 1915, 161 of October 1916 and 3 (local) of October 1917, praying that the Honnali and Nagar Taluks may also be brought under the proviso to Rule 41A and exempted from the operation of the rule.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. A. C. 8561-GL dated 14th August 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the whole of the Shimoga District may be exempted as it will lead to expansion of cultivation and will not prejudice the interests of Government in respect of sandal revenue.

4. Representative Assembly Subject No. 24 of June and 11 (local) of October 1923 pressing for the extension of the rules to the Honnali and Nagar Taluks.

5. Letter No. 363, dated the 13th October 1923, from the Conservator of Forests, stating that he is not in favour of removing the restriction imposed by the rule.

ORDER NO. J. C. 4200-202—Fts. 159-23-4, DATED, 9TH JANUARY 1924.  
After a careful consideration of the matter, Government are pleased to direct that the benefit of the modified rule contained in paragraph 3 (c) of the Government Order read above, be extended to the taluks of Honnali and Nagar also.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,  
Offg. Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department.

### Free grazing, etc., in the State Forests

Read—

Letter No. 579 dated the 14th December 1923, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, reporting that the Hirikal Gudda and Ramenahalli State Forests of the Hassan District have been thrown open for free grazing of the cattle of Channarayapatna and Arsikere Taluks and that permission is also accorded to the raiyats for cutting and removing therefrom free of cost, grass or leaves for cattle fodder.

2. Letter No. 582 dated the 14th December 1923, from the same officer reporting that the marginally noted State Forests of the Shimoga Division have been thrown open for free grazing of cattle from the Maidan Districts and that portions of Kumsi, Kunchenahalli, and Purdhal State Forests have been reserved for the supply of hay to the Maidan Districts.

ORDER NO. 131-4—Dis. 6-23-5, DATED, 8TH JANUARY 1924.

Recorded.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,  
Offg. Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department.